

Lack of Coal  
Shuts Plants;  
No Relief Seen

Short Rationing Here and  
Upstate Reaches Climax;  
Poor Fare Badly

Big Fuel Concerns  
Accused by Hylan

Are Profiteering, He Says;  
Terminal Conditions  
Improve

Empty coalbins yesterday brought about a limited workless conservation period in New York, when numerous factories, stores and public institutions were forced to close their doors for lack of heat and power with which to operate.

Forecasters of additional snow for today carried threats of fresh obstacles to coal delivery and an increase in the number of cold furnaces in the city. Lists of the industries and institutions already closed were not forthcoming last night, because they were incomplete and because of the hope, in most cases, that they might be able to resume activities within a few hours.

For the victims of the compulsory closing period the unofficial shut-down is a more serious blow than the Garfield five-day-closing order, since there was no indication last night that they would find the means of resuming activities in the near future. Local administrators admitted that prospects of relief never had been more slender, while the hand of the coal famine stretched far upstate and compelled the closing of numerous industries engaged in war work.

Shortage Reaches Climax

Slightly less than 20,000 tons of anthracite coal arrived in the city during the day, or less than half the amount necessary to fill the normal requirements for twenty-four hours. The result was that the increasing shortage that has been making itself felt since the beginning of the short rationing of the city's industries reached a climax.

Telephones in the offices of the city and state fuel administrators' offices at 61 and 63 Broadway, were kept busy from early morning until closing hours in the evening as vain pleas for fuel were sent in by institutions that had been threatened with enforced closing for weeks. Even priority orders were not filled and apartment houses that had struggled through the early weeks of the famine were compelled to remain heatless during the day.

"A great many factories, hospitals and other institutions already have been compelled to close down," said S. R. Flynn, first deputy state fuel administrator. "There are many other complaints from schools, hospitals and public utilities that are on the verge of enforced shutdown. Their supplies are exhausted and not enough fuel is coming in to keep them going after priority orders have been filled."

One of the first big stores in the city compelled to close during the day was Brill Brothers, at 44 East Fourteenth Street. After several days of hawking between chilly business acquaintances and complete shut-down, the store was closed yesterday morning. Shivering clerks were told to go home and remain there until fuel was supplied by the owner of the building. A sign was posted upon the door announcing that the store had been closed because the owner of the building had failed to provide fuel.

Supply Set Aside for Poor

Reports that the poor were faring even worse than during the earlier days of the famine brought about this emergency arrangement between the fuel administrators and the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defence that is expected to relieve the most serious cases of suffering.

Reeve Schley set aside 200 tons of coal daily from the limited supplies available to be used in this relief work. The committee brought about this coal being distributed in 100-pound bags by red tickets only. But the holders of tickets will be given priority over all other orders that are issued by the fuel administrators. The tickets will be issued by the administrator, but will be given to a great extent, on the recommendation of the committee members, who are expected to investigate each case before granting this priority ticket.

Reeve Schley entitles the holder to purchase 100 pounds of coal from any dealer who possesses that much fuel," said Mr. Schley. "If a dealer refuses to sell the coal, saying that he has a certain number of tons on hand, but has sold it all, that will be necessary to be to summon a policeman and explain the case to him. The offending dealer will then be arrested and prosecuted for refusing to obey the orders of the fuel administrator."

The Mayor called upon the administrators to regulate this business in such a manner as to permit the huckster to make a fair profit on the fuel he obtained from the yards.

"Unless the conditions can be regulated so that the huckster is enabled to make a fair profit on the coal which he handles, all the rest of our doings will be of little real service to those who need us most," he said, in conclusion.

The one bright spot in the day of discouraging reports from every other agency having to do with the city's fuel was to be found at the Jersey terminals, where the coal is dumped for delivery to the city, to New England and for the bunkering of ships in the harbor. Port labor and fuel conditions at the terminals were reported as greatly improved.

Zeppelin Seen Over City—With U. S. Flag

Something like the thrills that once gripped London when the "Zepps" came over was given thousands of New Yorkers yesterday afternoon. Out of the mist that hovered south of Brooklyn a cigar shaped monster appeared about 4 o'clock. But the crack of exploding bombs—the sign of the Boche raider—was missing.

Those who paused to gaze at the sinister shape soon discerned an American flag at the stern of the craft as it floated at an altitude of about 2,000 feet over Manhattan and Brooklyn bridges and Governor's Island. From the harbor it turned and steered

Costigan Will Seized Liners  
Direct Raids on Took Troops to  
Gamblers Here France Safely

Patrons of Resorts Will Be Held Liable With Proprietors

After a conference at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, in which District Attorney Swann, Assistant District Attorney Smith, Police Commissioner Enright, Acting Chief Inspector Daly and Inspector Costigan took part, it was announced that Inspector Costigan's squad had been detailed to the District Attorney's office to obtain evidence against gamblers.

Inspector Costigan takes to Police Headquarters eight men and is promised as many more as he can use. In addition, District Attorney Swann has thirty process servers available to help in this work, the staff making the largest number of men ever detailed to the District Attorney's office for this class of work.

Ex-Police Commissioner Arthur Woods has also promised his cooperation, and is expected to call at the District Attorney's office to-day. Mr. Swann called at Mr. Woods' home yesterday, found him out and later arranged a meeting for to-day.

May Extend to Brooklyn

Whether or not the crusade extends to Brooklyn depends, Mr. Swann said last night, on District Attorney Lewis, of Kings.

"This office has nothing to do with Brooklyn," he said, "but I will say that if Mr. Lewis wishes to take the matter up I will be very glad to cooperate with him."

The actual beginning of John Doe proceedings now awaits the clearing of Judge Wadhams' docket. District Attorney Swann is emphatically of the opinion that this time politicians will be unable to help the threatened gamblers.

"I do not believe there is a politician of either party who would have the effrontery to come here and plead for them," he said. "This is as true of the police as it is of the office. Beyond a shadow of a doubt, Commissioner Enright is heart and soul in this thing. He knows, as everybody else does, that his entire career depends upon his course. There can be no question of his sincerity or of that of the men under him."

"Men will be stationed at suspected places, and where it is thought advisable and necessary, will follow persons, then hand them out. It may be a bit rough and annoying to the patrons of these places, but it is what they will have to submit to. In other cases we will hand a man, as he steps around the corner, a grand jury subpoena."

Going After Hand-Book Evil

"Men who go to these places will be treated as principals to the crime charged. There is no reason why they should be let off. The law specifically makes all parties to these offenses principals. There is no loophole there."

Mr. Swann was in receipt yesterday of a score of letters giving the locations and other information of gambling houses. One was from the mother of six children, who complained of an East Side game.

"My husband earns \$25 a week," she wrote. "Saturday he goes to this place, and when he comes out he has but a dollar or two, and sometimes none. And I sit here with my babies without heat or bread. I want to these men and threatened to go to the police. He told me it would do no good as he had protection. I went to the police, but they did nothing."

"That's one fellow," said the District Attorney as he folded the letter, "that will be brought up here by the scruff of the neck."

"Slush Fund" Mystery

Mr. Swann said that he had no additional information on the \$200,000 protection fund reported being raised by a syndicate of gamblers for protection.

"That is one of the things I want to know about," he said.

The best information available is that the fund was never actually paid in to the millionaire sportsman said to have been the directing spirit in the movement. Nor is it thought likely that it will now be paid over.

Brazil Navy to Enter War

Aviators, Cruisers and Destroyers Will Assist Allies

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 30.—Commenting on notes exchanged between the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Senhor Nilo Pecanha, and the British Minister, Arthur Peel, on the subject of Brazil's naval contribution to the war, the Journal do Comercio lays stress on the firm determination of Brazil to act on the one hand, by means of aviators to England, and on the other, by cruiser and destroyer squadrons.

More Than 600,000 Tons  
Of Former Enemy Shipping  
Now Aiding, Says Daniels

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Daniels, discussing the dispatch from the American Army Headquarters in France, regarding commandeered German ships being used to transport American troops abroad, disclosed today that between 600,000 and 700,000 tons of foreign enemy shipping now is actively engaged in augmenting the expeditionary forces and maintaining their supply.

The Levantian, formerly the Vaterland, is capable of carrying up to 10,000 troops in a single voyage, Mr. Daniels said, but 8,000 was considered the largest number which could be comfortably accommodated. In connection with the repair of the Levantian, it was learned that alterations made by American engineers resulted in the increase of several knots in her speed. One instance of improvement over the work of German shipbuilders was in the steam distributing system, which was found to be so inefficient that a large part of the boiler power did not reach the engines.

Chamberlain  
And Baker Talk;  
Both Are Firm

Senator Explains Need of War Cabinet—Secretary Unconvinced

Opinion of Country Is Deciding Factor

Discussion in Senate Will Be Next Move to Get Reorganization

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The luncheon of Secretary Baker and Senator Chamberlain took place at the restaurant in the Capitol to-day. They discussed legislation effecting the conduct of the war.

Mr. Chamberlain explained the need of a munitions director and of a war cabinet as he saw it. He told the Secretary that the best informed witnesses who had appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee were agreed that a war cabinet and a munitions director were needed. He instanced the testimony of Bernard M. Baruch and Howard Coffin and Walter Gifford, of the Council of National Defence, and Waddill Catchings, of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Baker took away copies of the bills.

It is said that the Secretary did not hold out to the Senator any reason for believing that the Administration was likely to yield on either of the proposals.

Mr. Baker later told the newspaper correspondents that he had "discussed" legislation with Mr. Chamberlain, but had not "discussed" the war cabinet or the munitions bill, which would seem to mean that he had not expressed his opinion of the two measures.

No Positive Sign Of a Compromise

That is the incident as it occurred. It may be interpreted as any one sees fit. They who are hopeful of a compromise express the opinion that Mr. Baker's seeking an interview with Mr. Chamberlain and his taking away copies of the bills that have caused the explosion is a sign of conciliation. "At least, the Administration wants to talk about these proposals," is the way they express it. But beyond this mere circumstance that Mr. Baker took luncheon with Mr. Chamberlain there is not a positive sign of compromise on the part of the Administration.

The luncheon was reminiscent of another luncheon, that which Secretary Baker gave Secretary Lane, after publicly overthrew the settlement of the coal price question which Mr. Lane had made.

After that luncheon Mr. Lane remained in the Cabinet, and coal—well, coal remained in the ground. This luncheon, like Mr. Baker's previous pacificatory entertainment, was public. It was a conspicuous sign that how-ever much men may stick here on questions of mere moment, they are big enough to differ their feet under the same restaurant table. Under today's luncheon Mr. Chamberlain remains, plainly enough, convinced that a reorganization is required. And the war management remains, but it would be pushing the parallel too far to insist upon the circumstance of coal.

No Proof That Wilson Is Yielding

The hope of yielding on the part of the Administration must rest upon firmer grounds than this luncheon to be impressive. Mr. Baker appears to incline toward public luncheons in certain circumstances, and the present case, circumstances. He may have yielded to the Senator from Oregon back on the reservation. He may have wished to reestablish such relations with the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, as it is highly desirable should exist between the Secretary of War and the chairman of that committee. Much legislation affecting the War Department must, in the nature of the case, be initiated in the Senate. It is necessary that the head of the War Department and the head of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs should talk that legislation over together to the point of mutual understanding.

The hope of the war cabinet rests with the public. Both sides are wanted to hear from home, anxious to know how the country will take Mr. Baker's latest statement before the Chamberlain committee. The Administration has a certain advantage in the form which the war cabinet bill took. That was a most uncompromising proposal. It could not have been cast in a form more objectionable to the President. It practically dictated to him what sort of men he should appoint to the war cabinet. It is a question whether public opinion will support forcing the President that far.

There is plenty of room for a compromise suggestion from the White House.

Discussion of the war cabinet in the Senate will be the next means of directing the country's attention to the need of reorganization. Senator Wadsworth intended to speak upon the subject to-day, but was prevented by the adjournment on account of Senator Hughes' death. He had the walls of the Senate chamber hung with diagrams of the government as it would be with a war cabinet.

Francis Treated As Hostage of Anarchists Here

Ambassador Is Told He Must Answer for Safety of Berkman and Goldman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Ambassador Francis at Petrograd cabled the State Department to-day that a group of Russian anarchists had notified him that he would be held personally responsible for the safety and freedom of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, under prison sentence in the United States for violating the draft law.

An anarchist newspaper published in Petrograd, advises to the State Department say, has recently published an inflammatory article proposing that the Ambassador be so held personally responsible.

The State Department has received information of other threats of anarchists in Russia to assassinate Ambassador Francis, it was stated at the department to-day, but the officials are awaiting further information before taking any action. One threat was based on the Mooney case.

It was said that the department might look to the Bolshevik authorities to give protection to the American Embassy and its personnel, but no decision has yet been reached.

No indication as to the probable power of the threatening anarchists to make trouble for him was given by the Ambassador in his message to-day. State Department officials think he did not take the matter very seriously, and apparently little alarm is felt here. Unless further advice make it necessary, no instructions will be given Mr. Francis.

It has been known for some time that anarchists in Petrograd were interesting themselves in the fate of Berkman and Miss Goldman, who are about to begin two-year terms in a Federal penitentiary.

Duke of Chevreuse Killed

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Duke of Chevreuse was killed to-day while making a test flight in an airplane. He was twenty-six years old, son of the Duke of Luynes and grandson of the Duchesse d'Uzes.

Strikes in Germany Growing; Workers in Ultimatum Demand Peace Without Annexations

THEN WE CAN TALK PEACE



Francis Treated As Hostage of Anarchists Here

Ambassador Is Told He Must Answer for Safety of Berkman and Goldman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Ambassador Francis at Petrograd cabled the State Department to-day that a group of Russian anarchists had notified him that he would be held personally responsible for the safety and freedom of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, under prison sentence in the United States for violating the draft law.

An anarchist newspaper published in Petrograd, advises to the State Department say, has recently published an inflammatory article proposing that the Ambassador be so held personally responsible.

The State Department has received information of other threats of anarchists in Russia to assassinate Ambassador Francis, it was stated at the department to-day, but the officials are awaiting further information before taking any action. One threat was based on the Mooney case.

It was said that the department might look to the Bolshevik authorities to give protection to the American Embassy and its personnel, but no decision has yet been reached.

No indication as to the probable power of the threatening anarchists to make trouble for him was given by the Ambassador in his message to-day. State Department officials think he did not take the matter very seriously, and apparently little alarm is felt here. Unless further advice make it necessary, no instructions will be given Mr. Francis.

It has been known for some time that anarchists in Petrograd were interesting themselves in the fate of Berkman and Miss Goldman, who are about to begin two-year terms in a Federal penitentiary.

Thompson Gives Bolsheviki Million To Sway Teutons

New York Mining Man Thinks Propaganda Autocracy's Worst Enemy

Colonel William B. Thompson, the wealthy mining man, who was in Petrograd from July until November as head of the American Red Cross Mission to Russia, has contributed \$1,000,000 to the Bolsheviki for the purpose of spreading their doctrines in Germany and Austria. This he did in the belief that by encouraging the Bolsheviki cause the greatest blow could be dealt to autocracy.

Colonel Thompson could not be reached last night, but his office at 14 Wall Street confirmed the report that he had given a million to the followers of Lenin and Trotsky. The money has been used for spreading propaganda which, it is said, has been undermining the strength of the Central Powers. Thousands of pounds of Bolsheviki literature have been dropped in the German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian lines by Russian aviators.

When Colonel Thompson returned to this country he began at once to espouse the cause of the Bolsheviki and to complain that the Allies by scorning their efforts were driving Russia into the arms of Germany.

"Russia at the present time," he said shortly after his arrival in the United States, "is not anarchistic or lawless. The despised Bolsheviki are not and never have been pro-German. The attitude of the American press in failing to understand them has tended to aid the Kaiser's cause. I sincerely believe that Russia is pointing the way to a general peace."

Grain Stores in Vienna Set Afire; Rebels Blamed

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30.—The grain warehouses of the City of Vienna are aflame and enormous damage has been caused, according to a Vienna dispatch received by the Exchange Telegraph Company. Revolutionaries are suspected of having started the fire.

"Vorwaerts" says that the largest flour mill in Kaiser Ebersdorf, in the environs of Vienna, was burned down Saturday. All the grain, flour and machinery were destroyed. The damage is considered irreparable, as the mill played an important part in provisioning Vienna.

Ryan to Help Raise Funds for the Vatican

Rome, Jan. 29.—An international committee is to be formed to reorganize the finances of the Vatican, which Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, reports are in an alarming condition. The committee, one of whose members is to be Thomas E. Ryan, of New York, will be called upon to devise means of obtaining funds, possibly by the underwriting of a world-wide loan.

The Vatican's usual sources of revenue, such as rentals from properties and gifts from Mexico, Belgium, France, Austria and the United States, have been reduced or cut off by war conditions. At the same time Pope Benedict lately expended thousands of dollars in war charities, including the sending of food and clothing to prisoners of war in Germany and Austria. Appeals for contributions are received in large numbers at the Vatican from many countries.

Under the present system of financial administration the Pope acts as treasurer of the Vatican, having in his office a safe in which he deposits the funds to be disbursed. When the safe is empty the Holy See nominally is bankrupt.

Shoot Each Other to Evade Army Service

Two Soldiers at Camp Logan Will Be Court Martialed

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 30.—Mystery surrounding the shooting of Sergeants Claude Mason and Private Roland Pyle, of Company M, 132d Infantry, at Camp Logan, was cleared to-day when intelligence officers obtained statements from the men that each had shot the other, hoping thereby to escape further duty and obtain honorable discharges. They will be court-martialed.

The case is the first of its kind in American cantonnments, army officers declare.

The men stated that they stood fifteen feet apart and by agreement shot each other in the leg. Both men came from Chicago.

They Insist on Voice in Treaties and Release of All Political Prisoners

Equal Suffrage Also a Condition

Leaders of Socialist Factions United in New Workmen's Council

ZURICH, Jan. 30.—The Socialist paper "Vorwaerts" announces that the Berlin strikers have now become more numerous and threatening. They have addressed to the government an ultimatum, of which the following are the principal demands:

First—Accelerated conclusion of a general peace without indemnities or annexations.

Second—Participation of workmen's delegates of all the countries in the peace pourparlers.

Third—Reorganization of the food system so that all classes shall share alike.

Fourth—Immediate abolition of the state of siege and restoration of the right of public meeting, suspended by the military authorities, with freedom of the press.

Fifth—Abolition of militarization of war factories.

Sixth—Immediate release of all political prisoners.

Seventh—Fundamental democratization of state institutions.

Eighth—The institution of equal electoral suffrage by direct or secret ballot for every man and woman in Prussia over twenty years old.

500,000 on Strike in Berlin; Movement Growing, Is Report

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Nearly 500,000 persons are already on strike in Berlin and the number is being added to hourly, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs under Tuesday date. The movement is being extended to the provincial towns.

The "Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung" of Essen, a copy of which has been received at Amsterdam, reports that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has warned the strikers in Berlin to cease their movement immediately. He told them, according to this newspaper, that they were being misled, adding:

"Every hour you lose means the weakening of Germany's defence. You are committing a crime against our army and an act of cowardice against your brethren in the front trenches."

The "Vossische Zeitung" (Berlin) of Tuesday's date received in Amsterdam reports that all workmen in the Kiel shipyards, including the government yards, went on strike on Monday, and that all bakers' shops have been guarded since Friday by troops and armed police.

At Hamburg, says the paper, all the workmen in the Vulcan works struck Monday morning and marched in procession through the main streets to the trades union building, where they held a stormy meeting. All the demands were for better food supplies. There were no disturbances.

An Essen dispatch to the "Vossische Zeitung" says that on Monday there were 4,000 strikers in the Rheinisch Westphalia mines, where hundreds of thousands are employed. Nine mines are affected.

A semi-official dispatch from Berlin, forwarded by Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent, says that there is no news of a serious strike movement in any part of Germany except in Berlin. In the Ruhr district particularly work is reported to be in full swing in all factories.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Telegraph" in Amsterdam, sends the following:

"Not a sign of the strike can be observed in the Berlin streets. The general impression is that it is a so-called holiday strike, which it is said will be limited to three days."

"The correspondent gained the impression at a meeting he attended that the strikers regard it more as a change after heavy work, and it bears no violent character. The workers gather at places, where meetings are convened, but are directed by the police into side streets, where they are dispersed."

According to the "Vorwaerts" the

THE TRIBUNE will be found on sale daily in all the principal hotels and on the newsstands of subway, elevated, railroad, ferry and tube stations.

Did  
The Coal Operators  
Run Garfield?  
Read  
Knappen's Article  
Page 7